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General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 91 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: financing of development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

Indonesia*: draft resolution

The financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 52/180 of 18 December 1997 on global financial flows and their impact on the developing countries, as well as the Economic and Social Council ministerial communiqué on market access of 7 July 1998, in particular its paragraph 10 on the serious implications of the financial crisis for world trade and trading prospects,

Also reaffirming that global financial flows, in the context of financial globalization, has presented Governments, the multilateral financial institutions and the international community at large with new challenges and opportunities, and that they should constitute a very important element of the dialogue between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions,

Mindful of the vital role of financing for developing and fostering the economic development of the developing countries, and emphasizing the importance of adequate financial resources for development,

Recognizing the benefits of the increasing integration of global markets and the important role of financial capital flows for promoting economic development and social welfare,

Deeply concerned over the continuing decline of official development assistance, which is a major external source for financing development and is a crucial input for infrastructure development in developing countries, especially where private capital flows may either be inadequate or not available,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China

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Regretting that the financial markets have exhibited extreme volatility, which has resulted in higher interest rate spreads and a sharp decline in private capital flows to developing countries, leading to a significant slowdown in economic activity,

Deeply concerned that the international financial crisis has acquired extremely worrying dimensions, posing a severe threat to world economic development,

Expressing concern that the financial crisis has seriously affected the growth and development prospects of least developed countries,

Also expressing concern over the negative effects of the financial crisis on the international trading system, in particular the sharp reduction of commodity prices and its negative effects on the development prospect of developing countries,

Recognizing the weaknesses of the international financial system and the need to improve international financial infrastructures to enable them to deal with the new challenges of global financial integration,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Global financial flows and their impact on developing countries: addressing the matter of volatility",[1] the *World Economic and Social Survey, 1998* and the *Trade and Development Report, 1998*;

2. *Stresses* the importance of having an enabling international environment and a strong cooperative effort by all countries and institutions to support crisis-hit countries and to prevent further contagion, and calls on all countries, particularly major developed countries with significant influence on the economic situation at the global and regional levels, to adopt and implement effective policy measures conducive to economic growth and to promote a favourable external economic environment for the economic recovery of the affected developing countries and countries in a critical economic situation;

3. *Emphasizes* that the international financial institutions, in providing policy advice and prescriptions in the context of adjustments and financial crisis programme, should ensure that they are sensitive to specific needs and circumstances of developing countries and ensure the best possible outcome for the economies concerned;

4. *Also recognizes* the importance of safeguarding the growth and development prospects of least developed countries, which remain the poorest and most vulnerable segment of the international community, and calls upon development partners to adopt immediate measures, in particular for substantial increase in official development assistance, large-scale debt relief, improved market access and enhanced balance-of-payments support;

5. *Stresses* the need for constructive dialogue among developed and developing countries with regard to the repeated appeals for improving the international financial system;

6. *Also stresses* the importance of the open high-level dialogue between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, and invites the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening the high-level dialogue in 1999 immediately before the spring meeting between the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

7. *Recognizes* the need to improve the capacities and modalities of the international monetary and development finance institutions to prevent, and to respond in a timely and effective manner to, crises induced by large-scale capital movements;

[1] A/53/398.

8. *Stresses* the urgent need to endow the International Monetary Fund with adequate resources to provide emergency financing to countries affected by financial crises as a result of the high volatilities of international capital flows;

9. *Also stresses* the need to consolidate the international and national financial systems through a more effective national, regional and international surveillance, based upon the improvement of the availability and transparency of information, as well as the strengthening of the role of the international financial institutions in the prevention, management and solution of financial crisis;

10. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to determine additional regulatory and disclosure measures to ensure greater transparency of financial market participants, including highly leveraged operations of the international institutional investors;

11. *Encourages* the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund to expedite the work relative to the greater involvement of the private sector in preventing and resolving financial crisis;

12. *Emphasizes* that the opening of the capital account must be carried out in an orderly, gradual and well sequenced manner, keeping its pace in line with the strengthening of countries' ability to sustain its consequences, and invites the International Monetary Fund to contribute to this process;

13. *Calls on* the international community to pursue national and international efforts, at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, to contribute to minimizing the excessive volatility of global financial flows, and to distribute in a more equitable manner the costs of systemic adjustments between the public and private sectors;

14. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to facilitate the dialogue among relevant actors to consider the possibility of establishing a regulatory framework for short-term capital flows and trade in currencies;

15. *Recognizes* that a most important question that needs to be addressed by the international community in the wake of globalization is the need to mobilize resources for such goals as poverty eradication, human resources development and health and education;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts of the World Bank to help Governments to address the social consequences of crises, including strengthening social safety nets for the most vulnerable;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to analyse the current trends in global financial flows and make recommendations in the *World Economic and Social Survey, 1999* and the *Trade and Development Report, 1999* on ways and means to prevent and respond to the systemic crisis in a comprehensive manner and with a long-term perspective, while remaining responsive to the challenges of development and the protection of the most vulnerable social groups, including recommendations on modalities to improve prevention and early warning capabilities for dealing with the emergence and spread of financial crises in a timely manner;

18. *Also requests* to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 91 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/200 of 21 December 1990, 47/185 of 22 December 1992, 48/214 of 23 December 1993 and 51/169 of 16 December 1996, and stressing the urgent need to ensure their full implementation,

Recognizing that in many developing countries, in particular African countries and least developed countries, the commodity sector remains the principal source of export revenues, the creation of employment, income and savings, as well as a driving force of investment and a contributor to growth and development,

Expressing deep concern about the negative effects of unfavourable weather conditions on the supply side of commodity-dependent countries, and the effects of the financial crisis on the demand for commodities, as well as the continuing decline of commodity prices, which would adversely affect the economic growth of commodity-dependent countries, especially in Africa,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in financing and implementing viable diversification programmes and in attaining access to the markets of developed countries,

Emphasizing the necessity for the developing countries, in particular African countries and least developed countries, for a domestic industrial transformation of their commodity sector with a view to enhancing productivity and stabilizing and increasing their export earnings, thus promoting the sustainable economic growth of developing countries in their integration into the global economy,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China

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Taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning the commodity situation in the context of the global economic environment,[1]

1. *Notes* the need of the developing countries, in particular the commodity-dependent countries, for stable and more predictable commodity prices at remunerative levels;

2. *Emphasizes* the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and liberalization of the trade and export sectors and enhance competitiveness;

3. *Expresses* the urgent need for supportive international policies to improve the functioning of commodity markets through efficient and transparent price formation mechanisms and to help the commodity diversification programmes and liberalization efforts of developing countries, especially African countries, *inter alia*, by providing technical and financial assistance for the preparatory phase of those programmes;

4. *Urges* producers and consumers of individual commodities to intensify their efforts to reinforce mutual cooperation and assistance;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries, especially in commodity-dependent countries and, in this respect, stresses that:

(a) International support for the efforts of developing countries towards the industrial transformation of their commodities is required to increase their export revenues and to improve their competitiveness with a view to facilitating their integration into the global economy;

(b) Trade-distorting policies and practices, including tariff peaks and tariff escalations, environmental regulations and other non-tariff barriers, as well as the erosion of trade preferences should be avoided as they have negative effects on the ability of developing countries to diversity their exports and to undertake the required restructuring of their commodity sector while impeding successful measures taken by the commodity-dependent countries;

(c) In line with Agenda 21[2] and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[3] Governments should have as their objective to ensure that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive so as to achieve sustainable development; in so doing, their environmental policies and measures with a potential trade impact should not be used for protectionist purposes;

(d) Efficient financial cooperation to facilitate the management by commodity-dependent countries of excessive fluctuations in commodity export earnings should be maintained and expanded;

(e) Technical cooperation in the areas of transfer of new technologies in production processes and training for technical, managerial and commercial staff of developing countries are of paramount importance for quality improvements in the commodity sector;

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[1] A/53/319, annex.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.

[3] Ibid., annex I.

(f) Expansion of South-South trade and investment in commodities enhances complementarities and offers opportunities for intersectoral linkages within and among exporting countries;

(g) There is a need to promote research and development, to provide infrastructure and support services and to encourage investment, including joint ventures in developing countries engaged in the commodity and commodity-processing sectors;

6. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the role of the Common Fund for Commodities in cooperation with the International Trade Centre and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, especially in directing its commodity development programmes more towards commodity sector diversification projects, as well as in promoting commodity market development in developing countries, with particular focus on the needs of least developed countries, and in exploring effective ways and means of using the resources of the First Account of the Common Fund;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to include in its preparation for the upcoming multilateral trade negotiations issues related to commodities, including financing of commodity diversification, for the consideration of the Conference at its tenth session, to be held in Thailand in 2000;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on world commodity trends and prospects;

9. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (b)
Sectoral policy questions: industrial development cooperation

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994 and 51/170 of 16 December 1996 on industrial development cooperation,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and China at the twenty-second annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, held in New York on 25 September 1998, on the relevance of industrialization for development and the importance of international cooperation to support the developing countries in this field,[1]

Recognizing the increasing role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. *Reaffirms* that industrialization is a key element in the promotion of the sustainable development of developing countries, as well as in the creation of productive employment, the eradication of poverty and facilitating social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;

2. *Stresses* the importance of domestic industrial transformation in developing countries in order to increase the value-added of their exports earnings with a view to benefiting fully from the process of globalization and trade liberalization;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of industrial development cooperation and a positive investment and business climate at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China

[1] A/53/466, annex.

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4. *Also emphasizes* the importance of a favourable international and national environment for the industrialization of developing countries, and urges all Governments to adopt and implement development policies and strategies that promote, *inter alia*, enterprise development, foreign direct investment, technological adaptation and innovation, expanded access to markets and the effective use of official development assistance to enable developing countries to enhance an environment attractive to investment so as to augment and supplement domestic resources for the expansion, diversification and modernization of their industrial productive capacity in the context of an open, equitable, non-discriminatory, transparent, multilateral and rule-based international trading system;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of the transfer of technology to the developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the field of industrial development;

6. *Recognizes* the continuing use of official development assistance also for industrial development in the developing countries, and calls upon donor countries and the recipient countries to continue to cooperate in their efforts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources devoted to industrial development cooperation;

7. *Welcomes* the use of innovative funding modalities, including, *inter alia*, co-financing schemes and trust funds, debt-equity swaps, as appropriate, other debt relief measures, industrial joint venture schemes, enterprise-to-enterprise cooperation and venture capital funds for industrial development, in particular in the developing countries;

8. *Reaffirms* the central coordinating role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the United Nations system in the industrial development of developing countries and welcomes its continuing efforts of structural transformation and revitalization in a changing economic world;

9. *Calls upon* the international community and the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to support the efforts of the developing countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves with respect to, *inter alia*, trade in manufactured products, industrial investments and business partnerships, as well as industrial technology and scientific exchanges;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in cooperation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to undertake an in-depth assessment and further analysis of best practices in the area of industrial policies and strategies and of lessons learned in industrial development, taking into account the financial crisis and the impact of globalization on the industrial structure of the developing countries, so as to support and boost cooperation among developing countries through the provision of practical insights and ideas for international industrial development cooperation and for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of financing for industrial development, including the use of official development assistance, innovative funding modalities and market-based mechanisms and instruments for the industrial development of the developing countries and, in this regard, requests relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the context of their strategic partnership, to intensify their efforts to mobilize resources for the industrial development of the developing countries, especially by means of investment promotion activities, the development of small and medium-sized

enterprises and various forms of business partnerships involving both local and foreign enterprises;

12. *Welcomes* the integrated approach of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in providing comprehensive and integrated services to its member States and requests it to continue to accord priority to the needs of the least developed countries and countries in the African region;

13. *Invites* the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the context of its new programme reorientation, to expand its activities in the promotion of cleaner and sustainable industrial development of developing countries;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (a)
Sectoral policy questions: business and development

Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United States of America: draft resolution

Action against corruption and bribery

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3514 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it, *inter alia*, condemned all corrupt practices, including bribery, in international commercial transactions, reaffirmed the right of any State to adopt legislation and to investigate and take appropriate legal action, in accordance with its national laws and regulations, against such corrupt practices and called upon all Governments to cooperate to prevent corrupt practices, including bribery,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Disturbed by the bribery of public officials by individuals and enterprises of other States in relation to international commercial transactions,

Recalling its resolution 51/191 of 16 December 1996, by which it adopted the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, its resolution 52/87 of 12 December 1997, by which it called for further measures to implement the Declaration, and its resolution 51/59 of 12 December 1996 in which it adopted the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials,

1. *Welcomes* recent multilateral initiatives to combat corruption, including *inter alia*, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, the Dakar Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, the Manila Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, the Convention on the fight

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against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of member States of the European Union, and recommendation 32 of the recommendations elaborated and endorsed by the Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime, which met at Lyon, France from 27 to 29 June 1996;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on promotion and maintenance of the rule of law: action against corruption and bribery, submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session;[1]

3. *Commends* the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in combating corruption and bribery, including the convening of an open-ended meeting of governmental experts, and looks forward to the results of the further work of the Commission at its ninth session;

4. *Calls upon Member States* to take all possible measures to further the implementation of the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions and relevant international declarations and to ratify, where appropriate, international instruments against corruption;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions, the funds and programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing relevant conventions, declarations and instruments as well as national programmes to combat corruption and bribery;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on measures taken by Member States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system to implement the present resolution.

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[1] E/CN.15/1998/3

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Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Operational activities for development

Republic of Indonesia:* draft resolution

Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995 and 52/203 of 18 December 1997, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that operational activities for development within the United Nations system have a critical and unique role to play in enabling developing countries to continue to take a leading role in the management of their own development process,

Stressing that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development within the United Nations system and that programmes should be based on such development plans and priorities and should therefore be country-driven,

Bearing in mind that the effectiveness of operational activities should be measured by their impact on the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries,

Stressing, in that context, the need to take into account the outcomes and commitments of relevant United Nations conferences, as well as the individual mandates and complementarities of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations development system, bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication,

Stressing also that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the needs of developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China.

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Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Recognizing the urgent and specific needs of the low-income countries, in particular the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 47/199 and 50/120, and stresses the need to implement fully all the elements of those resolutions in a coherent manner, keeping in mind their interlinkages;

3. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/42 of 31 July 1998 on overall guidance on operational activities for development to the United Nations funds and programmes;

4. *Stresses* that the needs and priorities of recipient countries require increasing the flexibility and decentralization of operational activities to the country level;

5. *Notes with regret* that, although significant progress has already been made on the restructuring and rationalization of the governance and functioning of the United Nations development funds and programmes, there has not been, as part of the overall reform process, any increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis;

6. *Strongly reaffirms* that the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the operational activities of the United Nations system must be enhanced by, *inter alia*, a substantial increase in their funding on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as well as through the full implementation of resolutions 47/199, 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and 50/120;

7. *Notes* the urgency of a productive outcome of the continuing discussions in the context of the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to reverse the declining trend in core resources and to put the funding on a predictable, continuous and assured basis commensurate with the needs of the developing countries, and, in this context, invites the Economic and Social Council to review the overall financial picture of the funds and programmes annually, in accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996;

8. *Urges* developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries and their current levels of contribution, to increase substantially their official development assistance, including contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the sustained contributions of many donors and recipient countries to the operational activities for development in a spirit of partnership;

10. *Expresses serious concern* at the persistent insufficiency of resources for the operational development activities of the United Nations, in particular the decline in contributions to core resources, and the need to urgently reverse this trend;

11. *Reaffirms* the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

12. *Emphasizes* that recipient Governments have the primary responsibility for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external

assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to integrate effectively such assistance into their development process;

13. *Stresses* that the reform of the United Nations should respect the distinct mandates of the separate sectoral and specialized entities, funds, programmes and specialized agencies, taking into account their complementarities;

14. *Emphasizes* that the pilot phase of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework should promote a country-driven, coherent response by the United Nations system to achieve greater impact at the country level, in conformity with and in support of national priorities as expressed in the country strategy notes or relevant national development plans, as appropriate;

15. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring full Government participation in and full ownership of the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and its approval by the recipient Government concerned, bearing in mind that the responsibility for coordination of all assistance and developmental activities rest with the national government;

16. *Notes* that the country strategy note remains a voluntary initiative and that where it does not exist, other similar frameworks reflecting national priorities should be used as the basis for the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, to ensure that Framework fully responds to the priorities and needs of the Government;

17. *Stresses* the growing need for incorporating the regional and subregional dimension, as appropriate, in the United Nations operational activities for development, and encourages the resident coordinators, in close consultation with Governments, to secure greater involvement of the regional commissions in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as appropriate;

18. *Urges* the United Nations Development Group to work in a fully transparent and accountable manner towards a more coherent United Nations performance in the development field, while respecting the specific mandates and identities of its members under the coordination of government;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the resident coordinator system more participatory in its functioning at the field level by, *inter alia*, making greater use of thematic groups and adopting a more consultative approach within the United Nations system;

20. *Notes* the improvements in the functioning of the resident coordinator system, and encourages further progress, in close consultation with national Governments, by continuing to broaden the base of recruitment of resident coordinators and improving selection criteria and procedures, including through the use of competency assessment and training and by ensuring that the resident coordinators take fully into account the mandates of all organizations of the United Nations development system;

21. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the Secretariat, to provide, as appropriate, support to the resident coordinator system;

22. *Reaffirms* that resident coordinators, in full consultation with national Governments, should facilitate a coherent and coordinated United Nations follow-up to major international conferences at the field level;

23. *Stresses* that the resident coordinator system, where requested by host Governments, use the field level committee and thematic working groups to promote better integration of the United Nations operational activities in national development efforts;

24. *Notes* the current initiatives in pursuing common premises, including by taking cost-benefit studies as called for by relevant resolutions, and encourages further implementation of such initiatives, where appropriate, while ensuring that there will be no additional burden on host countries;

25. *Calls for* further simplification and harmonization of the rules of procedure used by the United Nations development system in its operational activities, in particular by the promotion of greater consistency in the presentation of budgets at the headquarters level, as well as in the sharing of administrative systems and services, the rationalization of existing procedures in the field, where possible, and in the development of common databases, in consultation with national Governments;

26. *Decides* that the objective of capacity-building and its sustainability should continue to be an essential part of the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country level, with the aim of integrating activities and providing support to efforts to strengthen national capacities in the fields of, *inter alia*, policy and programme formulation, development management, planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and review;

27. *Also decides* that, where Governments so desire, the United Nations system should be ready to engage in providing an enabling environment to strengthen the capacity of civil societies and national non-governmental organizations involved in development activities, in accordance with national policies and priorities;

28. *Further decides* that the United Nations system should use, to the fullest extent possible, available national expertise and endogenous technologies in the implementation of operational activities;

29. *Calls for* further work on the development of common guidelines at the field level for the recruitment, training and remuneration of national project personnel, including national consultants, in the formulation and implementation of development projects and programmes supported by the United Nations development system to enhance the coherence of the system;

30. *Notes* the report on pilot evaluation conducted on the impact of operational activities and the need for full and effective involvement of the recipient Governments concerned in the process of such evaluation, and decides that the United Nations development system should continue to work on promoting the operationalization of capacity-building concepts, as well as on ways of enhancing the sustainability of capacity-building, including through country programming frameworks;

31. *Also notes* that capacity-building should be explicitly articulated as a goal of all technical assistance provided by the United Nations system and should be conceived of not only as human resources training, but also to include the development of individual organizations and the improvement of the environment in which they operate;

32. *Decides* that the members of the United Nations Development Group should continue to work on promoting and expanding national execution, including through the simplification of relevant procedures so as to contribute to the advancement of national ownership;

33. *Requests* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to undertake efforts in the context of national execution and capacity-building to enhance the absorptive capacity in developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries and Africa, and to assist similar efforts undertaken by those countries;

34. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation (economic cooperation among developing countries/technical cooperation among developing countries) offers viable opportunities for the development of developing countries, and invites all United Nations entities to mainstream economic and technical cooperation among developing countries in their development activities, *inter alia*, through increased allocation of resources from their regular budgets and through incorporating economic and technical cooperation among developing countries modalities into United Nations development projects whenever possible;

35. *Notes* with satisfaction the broad-based support for technical cooperation among developing countries expressed by member States at the twentieth anniversary commemoration of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

36. *Welcomes* the proposal on a United Nations day for South-South cooperation, as well as the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the integration of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries in the operational activities of the United Nations (A/53/226/Add.4) and his report on the revised guidelines on technical cooperation among developing countries (E/1997/110);

37. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, in this context, to substantially increase the allocation of core resources to enable the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to carry out the General Assembly mandates in promoting technical cooperation among developing countries without affecting the allocation of resources for national programmes;

38. *Urges* all funds and programmes to increase the procurement of goods and services from developing countries, both as a mechanism for promoting South-South cooperation and enhancing national execution;

39. *Emphasizes* the importance of disseminating the experience of effective and efficient cooperation within the United Nations development system, and urges the United Nations system to give support to such activities, *inter alia*, through interregional projects for technical cooperation;

40. *Recognizes* that the monitoring and evaluation process of operational activities, including joint evaluations, should continue to be nationally led, and that the United Nations system should therefore support, where requested by Governments, the strengthening of national evaluation capacities;

41. *Emphasizes* that further steps need to be taken to evaluate the results and impact of the operational activities for development, in consultation with Governments, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of operational activities;

42. *Recognizes*, in that context, the need to strengthen capacities of the recipient countries to perform both effective programme, project and financial monitoring and impact evaluations of operational activities funded by the United Nations;

43. *Underlines* the importance of promoting, under the leadership of Governments, greater collaboration on issues relating to evaluation among recipient Governments, the United Nations Development Group and relevant development partners at the country level;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations development system to ensure gender balance when making appointments, including at the senior level and in the field, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions;

45. *Stresses* the need for gender mainstreaming in operational activities of the United Nations system, in particular in support of poverty eradication and in ensuring availability of funding sources for such programmes;

46. *Also stresses* the important role of the Economic and Social Council in ensuring coordination of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including through overall guidance for that purpose to all funds and programmes;

47. *Notes* that the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes should ensure that the heads of these funds and programmes include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council, prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1994/33, a thorough analysis of problems encountered and lessons learned, with emphasis on issues arising from the implementation of the Secretary-General's reform programme, the triennial policy review and the follow-up to the conferences, so as to allow the Council to fulfil its coordinating role;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his initiative to strengthen the coordination arrangements at the regional level in pursuance of the measures outlined in annex III, part B of Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, and, in that context, encourages the regional commissions to exercise a team leadership role, in particular by promoting inter-agency cooperative relationships at the regional level;

49. *Encourages* greater cooperation between World Bank and all funds and programmes, with a view to increased complementarity and better cooperation in their activities, building on the existing arrangements and fully in accordance with the priorities of the recipient Government;

50. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in implementing the present resolution, to bear in mind the specific requirements of the continuum from humanitarian assistance through rehabilitation to development, while ensuring that scarce resources for development are not diverted to humanitarian assistance and that sufficient additional resources for humanitarian assistance are made available by the international community;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultations with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to present a report to the General Assembly for its consideration at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, on an appropriate management process, containing clear guidelines, targets, benchmarks and time-frames for the full implementation of the present resolution;

52. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, during the operational activities segment of its substantive sessions of 1999 and 2000, to examine the operational activities of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring the full implementation of the present resolution;

53. *Reaffirms* that the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should take appropriate action for the full implementation of the present resolution, and requests the executive heads of those funds, programmes and specialized agencies, bearing in mind paragraph 41 above, to submit a yearly progress report to their governing bodies on measures taken and envisaged for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as appropriate recommendations;

54. *Decides*, as an integral part of the next comprehensive triennial policy review, in consultation with Member States, to conduct an evaluation of the impact of the pilot phase of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in the field of operational activities, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing information on

progress in that regard to the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly for its consideration through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999;

55. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution in the context of the triennial policy review, and to make appropriate recommendations.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Operational activities for development

Sweden: draft resolution

Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in the year 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/186 of 16 December 1996,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the progress on the implementation of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children;[1]

2. *Decides* to postpone consideration of the arrangements for the special session of the General Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the Summit to the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

[1] A/53/186.

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United Nations A/C.2/53/L.10

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
21 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94
Environment and sustainable development

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations conventions on environment and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/198 and 52/201 of 18 December 1997,

Noting with satisfaction that a large number of States have ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1] and calling upon other States to take appropriate action to that end,

Nothing also with satisfaction that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[2] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[3]

Welcoming with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Argentina to host the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change from 2 to 13 November 1998, as well as the generous offer of the Government of Senegal to host the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa in Dakar from 30 November to 11 December 1998,

Emphasizing that those Conventions are important instruments for achieving sustainable development, taking into account the objectives embodied therein,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

[2] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[3] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

98-31431 (E) 211098

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

1. *Welcomes* the selection by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa at its first session of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to house the Global Mechanism and, in accordance with Conference decision 24/COP.1,[5] invites the Fund, as the lead organization, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank;

2. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by the Conference of the Parties at its third session,[6] and calls upon all States to make further efforts to ensure the entry into force of the Protocol as soon as possible;

3. *Stresses* the necessity to advance, as soon as possible, the full implementation of the Conventions;

4. *Calls upon* the Governments of affected countries, as a matter of priority, to accelerate the processes of elaboration of national, subregional and regional action programmes, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, and the United Nations system, and invites the multilateral financial institutions and all other interested actors to support the efforts of developing countries in those processes by providing financial resources and other forms of assistance, such as transfer of technology and capacity-building, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Conventions and the decisions of the Conferences of the Parties;

5. *Invites* the Executive Secretaries of the Conventions to report to the General Assembly on the results of future meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on action taken to implement the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session an item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations conventions on environment and development".

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[4] A/53/477.

[5] ICCD/COP(1)/11, para. 48.

[6] FCCC/CP/1997/7, para. 82.

United Nations A/C.2/53/L.11

General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda 94 (b)
Environment and sustainable development

Australia, Indonesia*, Japan, Mexico, Norway and United States of America: draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 52/200 of 18 December 1997 on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon,[1]

Considering that the El Niño Southern Oscillation is a natural phenomenon which appears in a recurrent way and in frequent periods and, hence, in a predictable manner,

Noting that an opposite phenomenon to the El Niño Southern Oscillation, known as La Niña, according to scientific predictions, can occur and affect several regions of the world, and that international cooperation would also be needed in order to reduce its impact,

Expressing its deepest concern about the widespread and devastating effects of the El Niño Southern Oscillation all over the world, especially during the year 1997/98, which the scientists have recognized as the year in which the El Niño Southern Oscillation has had its strongest manifestation on record,

Stressing that any credible strategy for the reduction of the natural disaster effects of future El Niño occurrences must be based on effective dialogue and cooperation between the scientific and the technological areas of the United Nations system and its operational responsibilities in the fields of disaster management, humanitarian assistance, sustainable development, technical cooperation and capacity-building,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China

[1] A/53/487

98-31437 (E) 221098

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 52/200 and endorses the recommendations and conclusions contained therein;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the cooperation provided by the United Nations system to the countries affected by the El Niño phenomenon and for the valuable cooperation given by the international community;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the organization of the first Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on El Niño, to be held at Guayaquil, Ecuador, from 9 to 13 November 1998, in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 52/200;

4. *Decides* that the report on the outcome of that Meeting will be considered under appropriate items at the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, at the substantive session of the Economic and Social council of 1999 and at the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[2]

5. *Also decides* to consider the La Niña phenomenon in the context of the implementation of resolution 52/200;

6. *Calls* for the continued and full implementation of resolution 52/200;

7. *Welcomes* the convening, in 1999, of an intergovernmental meeting of experts on the El Niño phenomenon, to be held at Lima, which will have a comprehensive approach, comprising scientific, technical, social and political issues, and a broad participation of intergovernmental experts and policy decision makers;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, on how the United Nations system will deal with the reduction of natural disasters after the conclusion of the International Decade for the Reduction of Natural Disasters in 1999.

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[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94
Environment and sustainable development

Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Norway and United States of America: draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

Corrigendum

The agenda item should read as above

98-32247 (E) 261098

United Nations A/C.2/53/L.12

General Assembly

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21 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (a)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of and follow-up to major consensus agreements on development

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolutions 46/144 of 17 December 1991, 47/152 of 18 December 1992, 48/185 of 21 December 1993, 49/92 of 19 December 1994 and 51/173 of 16 December 1996 on the implementation of the Declaration and the Strategy,

Recalling also the Agenda for Development,[1] as well as the results, as agreed, of all major United Nations conferences and summit meetings held since the beginning of the 1990s,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China.

[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

98-31508 (E) 211098

Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;[2]

2. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the implementation of the Declaration and the Strategy in the remaining years of the 1990s;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as other relevant international organizations, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, for its consideration, an analytical report containing a thorough evaluation of the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and the implementation of the Strategy, including the progress made and constraints therein;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session an item entitled "Sustainable development and international cooperation: implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the Fifth United Nations Development Decade".

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[2] A/53/301.

United Nations A/C.2/53/L.13

General Assembly

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22 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (b)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994 and 51/175 of 16 December 1996,

Reaffirming also the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy,

Noting the progress made in these countries in achieving macroeconomic stabilization in the course of structural reforms, which require more active investment policies,

Noting also the aspiration of the countries with economies in transition towards the further development of regional and interregional cooperation,

Noting with satisfaction that some countries with economies in transition which are more advanced in reforming their economies are able to maintain their internal and external financial stability while facing present global financial turmoils,

Recognizing the need to ensure favourable conditions for market access of exports from these countries, in accordance with multilateral trading agreements,

98-31690 (E) 221098

Expressing concern that the economies in transition have become more vulnerable to volatile fluctuations of short-term capital flows,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the measures undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

3. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition in strengthening the social and political framework for economic and market reforms, thereby creating, in particular, an enabling environment for foreign investment, and in the early identification of nascent crises in order to ensure their economic and financial stability;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

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[1] A/53/336.

United Nations A/C.2/53/L.14

General Assembly

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23 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (d)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Fiji, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Senegal and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: draft resolution

Globalization and liberalization of the world economy – prevention of the marginalization of weak or vulnerable economies

Affirming the importance of the statement by the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization that the task ahead "is not to try to reverse globalization – an effort which, in any case, would be futile. The task is to harness its positive potential while managing its adverse effects. Strengthening multilateral institutions can help accomplish that task",[1]

Affirming also the need to fully integrate all countries into the world economy,

Concerned about the negative consequences of globalization and liberalization of the global economy on the economies of the developing countries, in particular in Africa, and on small island developing States, least developed countries, land-locked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Considering the urgent need to prevent further marginalization of the weak or vulnerable economies of developing countries and of countries with economies in transition and to help these economies to benefit from the globalization and liberalization of the world economy,

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/53/1), para. 234.

98-31853 (E) 231098

Aware that sound domestic macroeconomic and structural policies are primary elements for taking advantage of the globalization and liberalization of the world economy,

Recognizing, inter alia, the importance of regional economic integration, the creation of new opportunities for expanding trade and investment, improved market access for exports, retaining special trading arrangements/preferences and a durable solution to the external debt and debt-servicing problems,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take, individually and collectively, the relevant measures and policies to prevent the marginalization of the weak or vulnerable economies of developing countries and of countries with economies in transition, and to help them to benefit from globalization and liberalization with a view to their full integration into the world economy;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, to give special attention to the subject of the present resolution in the relevant reports mandated for the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* all States and relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session an item entitled "Prevention of the marginalization of the weak or vulnerable economies of developing countries and of countries with economies in transition in the globalization and liberalization of the world economy".

United Nations A/C.2/53/L.15

General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (c)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/183 of 16 December 1996 and 52/202 of 18 December 1997,

Reaffirming the outcome of its nineteenth special session[1] and the relevant decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development taken at its fifth[2] and sixth[3] sessions,

Noting the importance of the decision taken at its nineteenth special session[4] to convene a two-day special session, in New York in September 1999, for a full and comprehensive review and appraisal of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[5]

Recognizing that small island developing States are vulnerable and face constraints in their efforts to achieve sustainable development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 9* (E/1997/29).

[3] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 9* (E/1998/29).

[4] Resolution S-19/2, annex, para. 71.

[5] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

98-32148 (E) 261098

Noting that implementation of the Programme of Action has taken place primarily at the national and regional levels, and commending efforts by small island developing States in this regard,

Noting further that increased resources are instrumental for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on plans and projects for the sustainable development of small island developing States implemented, under implementation or envisaged for the period 1999–2003 by bilateral donors, United Nations organizations and regional and non-United Nations international organizations,[6] and welcomes the action taken by small island developing States and the international donor community in implementing plans and projects for the sustainable development of small island developing States;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of a vulnerability index for small island developing States[7] and urges that the progress made in the development and compilation of a vulnerability index be continued and encourages all the relevant organizations engaged in the process of refining the vulnerability index to work collaboratively;

3. *Welcomes* the action taken by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, with respect to the donors' conference, to be held from 24 to 26 February 1999 between representatives of small island developing States and prospective bilateral and multilateral donors, and urges the parties concerned to facilitate project preparation and development;

4. *Welcomes* the actions taken by Governments, regional commissions and organizations, organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in support of activities relating to the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

5. *Encourages* all small island developing States and prospective bilateral and multilateral donors to participate in the donors' conference as a means of pursuing the development objectives of small island developing States;

6. *Calls upon* small island developing States to continue preparations for the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the special session of the General Assembly in September 1999 for the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[5] and urges the international community, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental bodies to continue to assist in this regard;

7. *Decides* to invite States members of the specialized agencies that are not members of the United Nations to participate in the special session of the General Assembly and in the preparatory meetings therefor;

8. *Stresses* the need for the effective participation of actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements, taking into account the practice and experience gained at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, for their substantive contributions to and active involvement in the preparatory meetings and the special session, and in that context invites the President of

[6] A/53/358

[7] A/53/65-E/1998/5

the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to propose to Member States appropriate modalities for their effective involvement in the special session;

9. *Also decides* to establish a voluntary fund to assist small island developing States to participate fully and effectively in the special session and its preparatory process and invites Governments to contribute to this fund;

10. *Reiterates* the urgency for the international community to support adaptation efforts by small island developing States to cope with the threat of sea-level rise experienced as a consequence of climate change;

11. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken by the Global Environment Facility and invites it, in accordance with the relevant decisions of its Council and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity to support further the objectives of the Programme of Action;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its special session for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action a report on the donors' conference;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on actions taken to implement the present resolution and recommendations emanating from the special session for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".